

# PATENT SPECIFICATION

(11) 1352415

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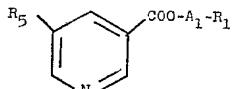


## (54) NEW ESTERS OF SUBSTITUTED NICOTINIC ACIDS

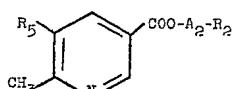
(71) We, THE BOOTS COMPANY LIMITED (formerly known as Boots Pure Drug Company Limited), a British Company, of 1 Thane Road West, Nottingham, England, 5 do hereby declare the invention, for which we pray that a patent may be granted to us, and the method by which it is to be performed, to be particularly described in and by the following statement:—

10 This invention relates to novel derivatives of nicotinic acid which have been found to possess biological activity.

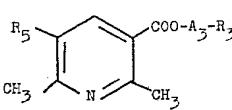
15 According to one aspect of the invention there are provided compounds of general formulae I—IV



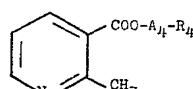
I



II



III



IV

and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof in which

R<sub>1</sub> is phenyl;  
 (a) A<sub>1</sub> is ethylene and R<sub>1</sub> is dimethylamino, 1-pyrrolidinyl, piperidino or 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl, or  
 (b) A<sub>1</sub> is propylene and R<sub>1</sub> is dimethylamino, diethylamino, 1-pyrrolidinyl, piperidino or morpholino;  
 (c) A<sub>2</sub> is ethylene and R<sub>2</sub> is diethylamino, 1-pyrrolidinyl, morpholino or 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl, or  
 (d) A<sub>2</sub> is propylene and R<sub>2</sub> is dimethylamino, morpholino or 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl;  
 (e) A<sub>3</sub> is ethylene and R<sub>3</sub> is dimethylamino, piperidino or morpholino, or  
 (f) A<sub>3</sub> is propylene and R<sub>3</sub> is dimethylamino or 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl; and  
 (g) A<sub>4</sub> is ethylene and R<sub>4</sub> is dimethylamino, or  
 (h) A<sub>4</sub> is propylene and R<sub>4</sub> is diethylamino, 1-pyrrolidinyl, piperidino or morpholino.

The invention includes pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts of the compounds of general formulae I—IV. Typical salts falling within the invention include, for example, hydrochlorides, maleates, succinates and citrates. Details of many specific salts will be found in the examples at the end of this specification, but the acids used therein and which are listed above are only typical acids and are not intended to imply that the invention is limited to salts with these particular acids.

Typical methods for the preparation of the compounds of the invention are as follows:—

[For the sake of brevity, the substituted pyridine nuclei of general formulae I—IV (less the —COO—A—R moiety) will be designated "B" from now on where convenient.]

(1) Trans-esterification of a compound of general formula V

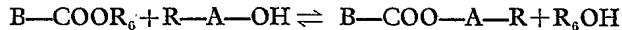
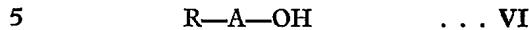
[Price 25p]



in which  $R_6$  is  $C_{1-4}$  alkyl, preferably methyl or ethyl, with the required amino-alcohol of general formula VI

in which  $R$  represents  $R_1$ ,  $R_2$ ,  $R_3$  or  $R_4$  and  $A$  represents  $A_1$ ,  $A_2$ ,  $A_3$  or  $A_4$ . This is carried out by heating such that the alcohol  $R_6OH$  which forms is readily eliminated by distillation as it is evolved during the reaction:—

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In this way, and additionally by using an excess of the amino-alcohol as reaction medium, the equilibrium can be displaced towards the required product. Preferably a catalytic amount of sodium should be present.

The temperature required to achieve the desired result and the length of time of heating will naturally vary to some extent with the different values of  $B-COOR_6$  and  $R-A-OH$ , but, in general, a temperature of at least  $70^\circ C$ . for at least 2 hours is advisable. For preference, to speed up the reaction and to ensure maximum yields, temperatures of the order of  $120-180^\circ C$ . are used for periods of 5-9 hours.

(2) Reaction of an acid chloride of general formula VII



30 with the required amino-alcohol of general formula VI hereinbefore described, optionally in an inert organic solvent such as benzene.

(3) Continuous azeotropic distillation with a neutral solvent boiling above  $130^\circ C$ . (preferably  $130-160^\circ C$ .) of a mixture of an acid of general formula VIII



and an amino-alcohol of general formula VI hereinbefore described. Examples of suitable solvents are xylene, chlorobenzene, ethylbenzene and cumene.

(4) Pharmaceutically acceptable salts of the bases prepared as described in (1)-(3) above are prepared by conventional methods. Thus, for example, a base may be dissolved in a suitable inert solvent such as a  $C_{1-4}$  alkenol (e.g. isopropanol) or tetrahydrofuran and the required acid added. Frequently the desired salt precipitates immediately or upon evaporation of some of the solvent; in other cases the addition of ether is necessary to cause precipitation of the salt.

The starting materials of the aforementioned general formulae V, VII and VIII are prepared by methods known in the art of pyridine chemistry.

It has been found that the compounds of the invention possess vasomotor properties viz. they are peripheral vasodilators, and may be used in the treatment of disorders of circulatory origin.

According to a further feature of the in-

vention there are provided therapeutic compositions which comprise a compound of the invention in association with pharmaceutical excipients for oral, rectal or parenteral administration. The compositions preferably contain 0.1-90% by weight of a compound of the invention.

Compositions for oral administration are the known pharmaceutical forms for such administration, such as for example tablets, capsules, syrups, and aqueous oily suspensions. The excipients used are the excipients known in the pharmacist's art. Thus, for example, tablets comprise a compound of the invention mixed with a conventional diluent such as lactose and a disintegrating agent such as maize starch and a lubricating agent such as magnesium stearate. Such tablets may if desired be provided with enteric coatings by known methods, for example by the use of cellulose acetate phthalate. Similarly capsules, for example hard or soft gelatin capsules, containing a compound of the invention, with or without other excipients, may be prepared by conventional means and, if desired, provided with enteric coatings. The tablets and capsules may conveniently contain 10-500 mg. of a compound of the invention.

Compositions for rectal administration are the known pharmaceutical forms for such administration, such as for example suppositories with cocoa butter or polyethylene glycol bases.

Compositions for parenteral administration, e.g. intravenous injection, are the known pharmaceutical forms for such administration, for example sterile solutions in normal saline for injection or sterile solutions in propylene glycol.

It will be appreciated that because of their physical characteristics (crystalline powders), the pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts hereinbefore described are to be preferred in most cases to the bases themselves (high boiling liquids).

The compositions hereinbefore described may be provided in dosage unit forms containing 70 mg.-14 g., more usually 140 mg.-1.4 g., optionally in divided dosage unit form.

Disorders of circulatory origin may be treated by a method comprising administering to a subject suffering from such disorders a peripheral vasodilating amount of a compound of the invention. Doses vary according to the activity of the particular compound, but in

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general fall within the broad range of 1—200 mg./kg., more usually within the range 2—20 mg./kg.

5 The following non-limitative examples illustrate the invention.

Example 1.

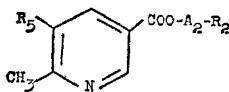
10 3-N,N-Dimethylaminoropan-1-ol (13.4 g.) and sodium (0.07 g.) were added to a 100 ml. flask fitted with an inlet for dry nitrogen and provided with distillation means. After heating at about 50° C. until the sodium had dissolved, methyl 5-phenyl-6-methylnicotinate (10

g.) was added and heating continued for 9 hours at about 180° C.; methanol distilled off. After cooling, sodium amino-alcoholate was precipitated by the addition of dry ether (200 ml.) and filtered off. Evaporation of the ether and distillation of the residue *in vacuo* gave 3-N,N-dimethylaminopropyl 5-phenyl-6-methylnicotinate, b.p. 145—150° C./0.01 mm.

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The dihydrochloride was made by conventional means, m.p. 148° C. (isopropanol/ether).

20 By a similar technique, the compounds listed below were prepared.

				
R <sub>2</sub>	A <sub>2</sub>	b.p. ester (°C./mm.)	Salt	m.p. Salt (°C)
Et <sub>2</sub> N—	—(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>2</sub> —	165—170/0.01	dihydrochloride	146
	”	190—195/0.02	”	180
	”	200/0.1	”	178
	”	210—215/0.1	trihydrochloride	165
	—(CH <sub>2</sub> ) <sub>3</sub> —	195/0.02	”	160
	”	210—215/0.1	trihydrochloride	204

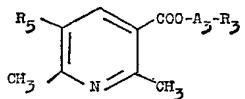
## Example 2.

The apparatus and procedure of Example 1 were used, employing 3-*N,N*-dimethylamino-propan-1-ol (15.5 g.), sodium (0.07 g.), ethyl 2,6-dimethyl-5-phenylnicotinate (12.75 g.), and a temperature of 170-180° C. for about 8

hours. There was thus obtained 3-*N,N*-dimethylaminopropyl 2,6-dimethyl-5-phenylnicotinate, b.p. 160-170° C./0.15 mm.; citrate, m.p. 70° C. (isopropanol/ether).

The compounds listed below were similarly prepared.

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$R_3$	$A_3$	b.p. ester (°C./mm.)	Salt	m.p. salt (°C.)
$Me_2N-$	$-(CH_2)_2-$	160-170/0.1	disuccinate	120
	„	150-160/0.05	disuccinate	136
	„	190-195/0.15	dihydrochloride	145
	$-(CH_2)_3-$	210-215/0.1	trisuccinate	110

## Example 3.

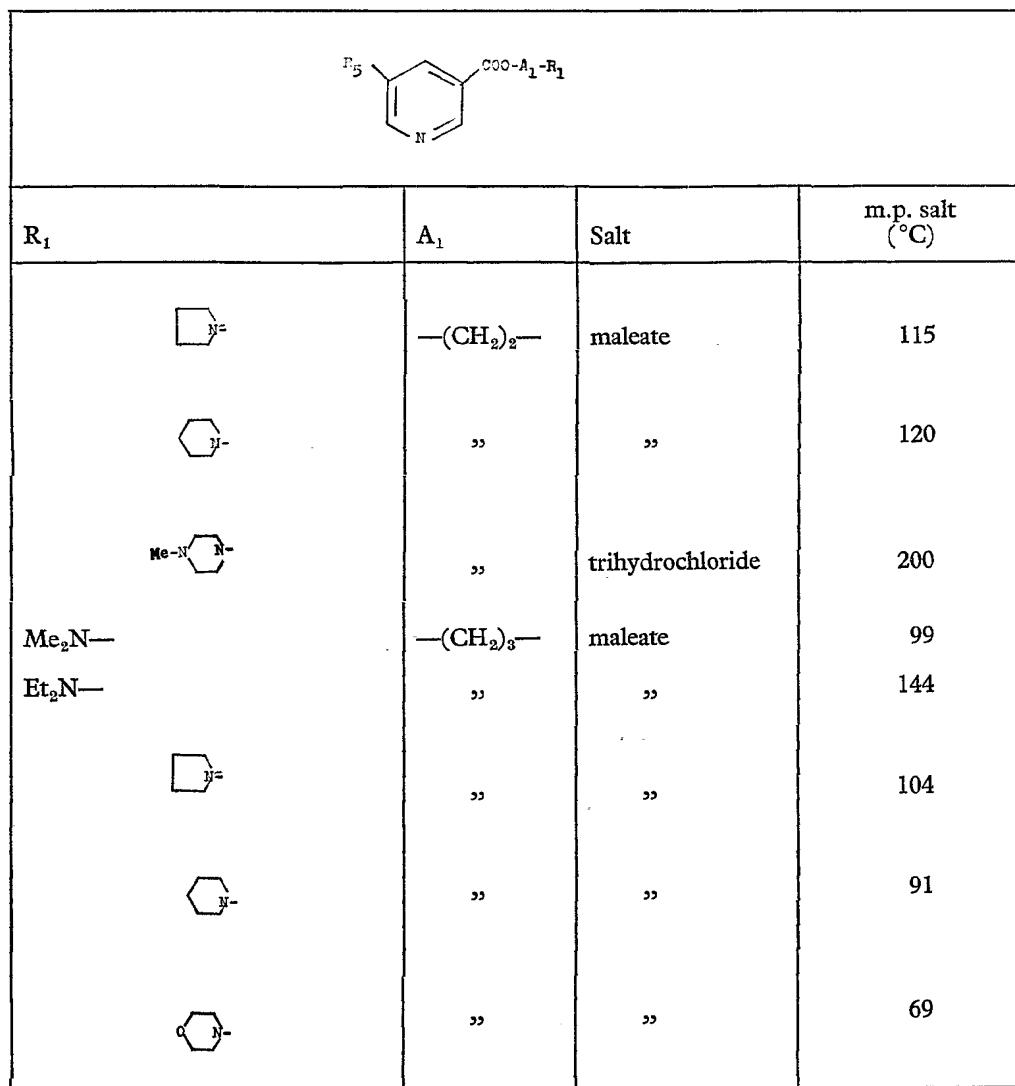
15 The apparatus and procedure of Example 1 were used, employing 2-*N,N*-dimethylaminoethan-1-ol (9 ml.), sodium (0.07 g.), methyl 5-phenylnicotinate (4.1 g.), and a temperature of 120-125° C. for 7.5 hours. The crude

2-*N,N*-dimethylaminoethyl 5-phenylnicotinate obtained as an oil was not distilled, but was used directly for the preparation of the maleate, m.p. 126° C. (tetrahydrofuran/ether).

The compounds listed below were similarly prepared.

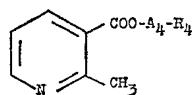
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Example 4.  
Using the apparatus and a similar procedure

to that of Example 1 the compounds listed below are prepared.



$\text{R}_4$	$\text{A}_4$	b.p. ester (°C./mm.)	Salt	m.p. salt (°C.)
$\text{Me}_2\text{N}-$	$-(\text{CH}_2)_2-$	65/0.09	maleate	91
$\text{Et}_2\text{N}-$	$-(\text{CH}_2)_3-$	116—120/0.8	„	99
		„	„	96
		„	„	118
		„	„	120

[All the compounds of the invention described in Examples 1—4 gave satisfactory elemental analyses and their structures have been verified by infra-red spectroscopy.]

Example 8.

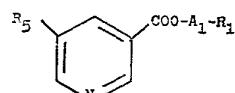
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Solutions for parenteral injection may be prepared comprising 4 mg. of a salt of the invention per ml. of normal saline for injection B.P.

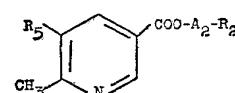
WHAT WE CLAIM IS:—

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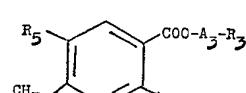
1. Compounds of general formulae I—IV



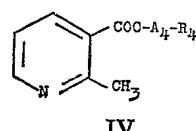
I



II



III



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10      Pharmaceutically acceptable salt of the invention      10—90%  
 Lactose      0—80%  
 Maize starch      5—10%  
 Magnesium stearate      ca.1%  
 15      Microcrystalline cellulose      0—90%  
 (by weight)

Example 6.

In the preparation of capsules, a salt of the invention may be mixed with an equal weight of lactose and the mixture encapsulated in hard gelatin capsules.

Example 7.

In the preparation of 1 g. suppositories, bases of the following type may be used, each suppository containing for example 200 mg. of salt of the invention:—

Polyethylene glycol 4000      33%  
 Polyethylene glycol 6000      47%  
 Water      20%

	and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof in which R <sub>5</sub> is phenyl;	12. 2 - Piperadinoethyl 2,6 - dimethyl - 5-phenylnicotinate and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof.	7
5	(a) A <sub>1</sub> is ethylene and R <sub>1</sub> is dimethylamino, 1-pyrrolidinyl, piperidino or 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl, or	13. 2 - Piperidinoethyl 2,6 - dimethyl - 5-phenylnicotinate disuccinate.	65
10	(b) A <sub>1</sub> is propylene and R <sub>1</sub> is dimethylamino, diethylamino, 1-pyrrolidinyl, piperidino or morpholino;	14. 2 - Morpholinoethyl 2,6 - dimethyl - 5-phenylnicotinate and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof.	
15	(c) A <sub>2</sub> is ethylene and R <sub>2</sub> is diethylamino, 1-pyrrolidinyl, morpholino or 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl, or	15. 2 - Morpholinoethyl 2,6 - dimethyl - 5-phenylnicotinate dihydrochloride.	70
20	(d) A <sub>2</sub> is propylene and R <sub>2</sub> is dimethylamino, morpholino or 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl;	16. Compounds as claimed in claim 1 and of general formula IV in which (a) A <sub>4</sub> is ethylene and R <sub>4</sub> is dimethylamino, or (b) A <sub>4</sub> is propylene and R <sub>4</sub> is diethylamino, 1-pyrrolidinyl or piperidino.	75
25	(e) A <sub>3</sub> is ethylene and R <sub>3</sub> is dimethylamino, piperidino or morpholino, or	17. 3-Piperidinopropyl 2-methylnicotinate and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof.	
30	(f) A <sub>3</sub> is propylene and R <sub>3</sub> is dimethylamino or 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl; and	18. 3-Piperidinopropyl 2-methylnicotinate maleate.	80
35	(g) A <sub>4</sub> is ethylene and R <sub>4</sub> is dimethylamino, or	19. 3-Piperidinopropyl 2-methylnicotinate.	
40	(h) A <sub>4</sub> is propylene and R <sub>4</sub> is diethylamino, 1-pyrrolidinyl, piperidino or morpholino.	20. 3 - (Pyrrolidin - 1 - yl)propyl 2 - methylnicotinate and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof.	
45	2. Compounds as claimed in claim 1 and of general formula I in which (a) A <sub>1</sub> is ethylene and R <sub>1</sub> is dimethylamino, 1-pyrrolidinyl or piperidino, or (b) A <sub>1</sub> is propylene and R <sub>1</sub> is dimethylamino, diethylamino, 1-pyrrolidinyl, piperidino or morpholino.	21. 3 - (Pyrrolidin - 1 - yl)propyl 2 - methylnicotinate maleate.	85
50	3. 2-(Pyrrolidin-1-yl)ethyl 5-phenylnicotinate and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof.	22. A process for preparing the compounds claimed in any one of claims 1—21 substantially as described herein.	90
55	4. 2-(Pyrrolidin-1-yl)ethyl 5-phenylnicotinate maleate.	23. Therapeutic compositions which comprise as an active ingredient a compound as claimed in any one of claims 1—21 in association with a pharmaceutical excipient for oral, rectal or parenteral administration.	95
60	5. 3 - Piperidinopropyl 5 - phenylnicotinate and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof.	24. Compositions as claimed in claim 23 in the form of tablets or capsules.	95
	6. 3-(Pyrrolidin-1-yl)propyl 5-phenylnicotinate and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof.	25. Compositions as claimed in claim 23 in the form of syrups, aqueous suspensions or oily suspensions.	100
	7. Compounds as claimed in claim 1 and of general formula II in which (a) A <sub>2</sub> is ethylene and R <sub>2</sub> is 1-pyrrolidinyl, morpholino or 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl, or (b) A <sub>2</sub> is propylene and R <sub>2</sub> is dimethylamino, morpholino or 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl.	26. Compositions as claimed in claim 23 in the form of suppositories.	105
	8. 2 - (4 - Methylpiperazin - 1 - yl)ethyl 6-methyl-5-phenylnicotinate and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof.	27. Compositions as claimed in claim 23 for parenteral administration.	105
	9. 2 - (4 - Methylpiperazin - 1 - yl)ethyl 6-methyl-5-phenylnicotinate trihydrochloride.	28. Compositions as claimed in claim 27 in the form of solutions.	
	10. 2 - (Pyrrolidin - 1 - yl)ethyl 6 - methyl-5 - phenylnicotinate and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof.	29. Compositions as claimed in any one of claims 23—28 in which the active ingredient is in the form of a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt.	110
	11. Compounds as claimed in claim 1 and of general formula III in which (a) A <sub>3</sub> is ethylene and R <sub>3</sub> is piperidino or morpholino, or (b) A <sub>3</sub> is propylene and R <sub>3</sub> is dimethylamino or 4-methyl-1-piperazinyl.	30. Compositions as claimed in any one of claims 23—28 in which the active ingredient is 3-piperidinopropyl 2-methylnicotinate or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.	115
	12. 2 - Piperadinoethyl 2,6 - dimethyl - 5-phenylnicotinate and pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salts thereof.	31. Compositions as claimed in any one of claims 23—28 in which the active ingredient is 2-(pyrrolidin-1-yl)ethyl 5-phenylnicotinate or a pharmaceutically acceptable acid addition salt thereof.	

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